[Shri Nyodek Yonggami]

Pradesh will be self-sufficient in meeting its own requirement of power and its surplus power could also be supplied to the neighbouring States. There are frequent disruptions of telecommunication services due to the power shortage in the State.

Therefore, the involvement of the Central Government is a must in the power sector. Our esteemed Government at the Centre has liberalised the industrial policy, as has been announced by the hon. Finance Minister while presenting the Budget for 1992-93 on 29th February, 1992. This will certainly attract the attention of Non-Resident Indians and other private organisations to set up power-based industries. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to look into the matter urgently.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION SEEKING DISAPPROVAL OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1992 AND THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1992—Contd.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up further discussion on the Statutory Resolution and the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1992. Shri V. Gopalsamy. I have some more names but there is very little time. For BJP four minutes are there. JD(S) has got seven minutes. So I would require the Members' cooperation to confine themselves to the maxim... *(Interruption)* . . . Let him start. He will take five minutes.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, will he conclude within five minutes?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Four and a half minutes or four and a half minutes and two seconds. ... *(Interruptions)*... If we can make ourselves understood in four minutes, then we will make ourselves understood; otherwise, even if we speak the whole of our life, we will not be able to make ourselves understood.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Madam, though nobody from the Law Ministry is here I don't want to miss the opportunity I want to speak.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister present will take notes.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: It is not the Railway Minister. To honour the commitment made in the election manifesto of the National Front and also to meet the persistent demand for electoral reforms from various quarters, a meeting, mainly of the representatives of all political parties, was convened by the then Prime Minister on 9th January 1990 and a broad consensus was arrived at in that meeting and then on 19th January a committee on electoral reforms was constituted. That committee after careful deliberations submitted its report and the then Government brought a Bill on electoral reforms. That Bill could have been passed in the Parliament but for the hurdles and spokes put up by the Congress party. Therefore, it had to be referred to a Joint Select Committee. Of course, that Committee has lapsed. But that Bill is very much in the Parliament. So, it is high time that the Government should constitute a committee, a joint select committee, afresh and the Bill should be passed immediately. There is no meaning in bringing such legislations in bits and pieces. Many of the commendable proposals of the political parties were incorporated in that Bill which was brought by the National Front Government. For example, it was proposed to increase the security deposits in the case of candidates set up by recognised political parties as well as other candidates for the sole purpose of preventing proliferation of non-serious candidates. Certain proposals were also recommended and accepted in the Parliament to curb money-power and muscle-power. It was proposed to make a beginning with

regard to State funding of elections. For that purpose, the Government shall supply free of cost to the candidates of recognised political parties such number of copies of the electoral roll, such quantity of diesel or petrol for such number of vehicles as may be laid down in the rules to be made by the Central Government. The Government will also pay the candidates of recognised political parties such amounts on account of hire charges for certain number of microphones as may be specified in the rules. It was also proposed that to curb muscle-power and booth-capturing and to prevent impersonation identity slips of electors should be supplied by the Election Commission to all candidates set up by recognised political parties.

Madam, yesterday some of my friends from the Treasury Benches were criticizing the role of money power and muscle power. It is the dictum of Machiavelli whose work "Prince" was the gospel book for the dictators in Germany and Itlay that ends justify the means. The Congress party took this dictum to gain victory in elections. That happened in the year 1972 in West Bengal.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): No, it is not admitted.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Reign of terror was let loose. Even Mr. Jyoti Basu stated that at that time he could not enter the polling booths in his own constituency. They announced that they were not participating in the elections. With muscle-power, for the first time, the Congress (I) murdered democracy in West Bengal.

Madam, if you want to prevent the misuse of State machinery or the Government apparatus, some norms should be followed and observed by all parties. What happened in the year 1971? Because the official machinery was misused in Rae Bareli the Allahabad High Court had to give a verdict which changed the whole course of the political history of India; emergency was declared and hundreds and thousands had to suffer detention in dark dungeons. What happened in 1983 in Assam? The elections were rigged and terror was let loose by the Congress Party. This happened in Assam. Again, in 1986 in Kashmir this muscle-power was fully used by the Congress party.

Now, bogus elections have been conducted in the State of Punjab. My leader here stated the other day that it was a bogus election. People did not exercise their franchise. Those who dared to go to the polling booths with the hope that the Congress Government in Delhi would protect them, lost their lives. Wherever they conducted the elections, just to win the elections they adopted all kinds of nefarious and fraudulent means. Madam, we cannot forget what happened in the Raj Bhavan of Tamil Nadu in the year 1984. A man who could not utter a word was made the Chief Minister. This fraudulent drama was enacted in Raj Bhavan. Madam, such frauds were committed time and again in this country.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to adjourn the House for lunch.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: I will take two minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak after lunch. I think, we will have the voting around three o'clock. The House is adjoured for lunch till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-one minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-four minutes past two of the clock.

The Vice-Chairman (Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan) in the Chair

STATUTORY RESOLUTION SEEKING DISAPPROVAL OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 1992 AND THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1992—Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): We will now continue the discussion on the Statutory Resolution and Representation of People (Amentment) Bill. Mr. Gopalsamy. You have five minutes to speak.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Vice-Chairperson, thank you very much. The hon. Minister for Law was not here when I had made a few points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): That is all right. Other Ministers were here and they were taking notes of whatever you said; so please be brief.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: I will not take more time. I was referring to the misuse of the official machinery in most of the States, particularly in my own State, Tamil Nadu. In The by-elections that were held last year in Tamil Nadu, one candidate who is now a Cabinet Member, Mr. Veerappan contested from the Kangeyam constituency and deliberate fraud was committed there under the behest of the Government. What happened is that the official candidate of the main opposition party, the DMK, filed his nominatoin papers in due time with the Returning Officer and yet it was rejected by him on the ground that the time had expired. The point is that there should be a provision to the effect that whenever a candidate files his nomination papers with the Returning Officer, he is asked to file another copy with the Chief Electoral Officer in the capital of the state. What for this provision has been made? The candidate filed his nomination papers on time with the returning officer and also with the Chief Electoral Officer. But what was given to understand was that the decision taken by the returning officer was taken into account and not what had happened. The nomination papers were rejected. This sort of power should not be given to the returning officers. Therefore, there should be a safefuard. Even if the nomination papers are rejected by the returning officer, if it is filed with the Chief Electoral Officer, that should be taken into account. This is the one point I wanted to make. Then, even though the DMK was not allowed to contest the election, we contested three seats and we won two out of the three seats, despite the fact that the Congress had an alliance with the AIADMK. Even the Ministers camped there, both the Central and the State Ministers. But in those two constituencies, we won the election. During the general elections, a canard was spread against DMK about the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. Therefore, we lost the election. In the Kangeyam constituency, what happened? The voters from Pudukottai, that is, 100 miles away from this constituency, were brought in thousands by lorries to this constituency and a total deliberate fraud was committed in the constituency....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VINCENT (Tamil Nadu): I totally deny his charges. His charges are false.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: There was no queue before the polling booth. But the next day, the photographs were showing the people standing in queues. Actually, the voters from the other district were shown in the photographs. Can my friend deny this? The Minister brought all the voters from his own constituency. He is a master in that game...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VINCENT: The DMK is the costodian of casting bogus votes in Tamil Nadu... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): That culture was created by the DMK in Pondicherry. They brought the goondas there...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Goonda is the sole monopoly of the Congress...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI M. VINCENT: The people of Tamil Nadu know the trademark of DMK's booth capturing tactics....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: They are the embodiment of all these things...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VINCENT: They have been annihilated from the political field in Tamil Nadu...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: History is going to show who is going to win...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The people of Tamil Nadu have rejected you and you accept...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Are these people prepared to hold local bodies' elections? Are you prepared to hold the local bodies' elections in Tamil Nadu?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VINCENT: The people have voted for us for five years...*(Interruptions)* we will hold the local body elections.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Have they got the guts?...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please Mr. Gopalsamy, conclude. I am calling the next speaker. The time was over for you before lunch.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: They used the muscle power and money power. Despite this fact, we won two seats out of three...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.K.T. RAMACHANDRAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Let him conclude.

SHRI M. VINCENT: In 1977, when I was a contestant in Nagercoil, one booth was captured by the DMK...casting false votes...*(Interruptions)* Its routine of the D.M.K.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: They use muscle power, money power and Goebbelsian propaganda.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): We are running out of time. Please conclude...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: The Government has become a fascist regime in Tamil Nadu. Some of the former Prime Ministers owe crores and crores of rupees to the exchequer. They used the special aircraft...*(Interruptions)*

Yes, it is going to happen. Can they challenge it? what are they talking? The former Prime Ministers owe crores and crores of rupees to the exchequer. They are using special aircraft. All are equal before the law. Whether it is the Prime Minister or Ministers of the Central Cabinet or any Chief Minister, they should not be allowed to use the official apparatus, the Government apparatus. Now they owe crores and crores of rupees to the exchequer. Who is going to pay? It is the people's money. It is looted by some parties who are saddled in seats of power. Therefore, you must bring a comprehensive legislation, instead of these bits and pieces. There was a comprehensive legislation which was passed and sent to the Lok Sabha but due to the hurdles created by the Congress-I party it could not be proceeded with. Now you constitute a fresh joint Committee immediately to examine the Bill pending before Parliament. It should be passed immediately. All the proposals including those given by the Congress Party should be implemented immediately. Then only there can be free and fair elections. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Now Mr. Sangh Priya Gautam. You have four minutes.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, आज की कार्यावली सूची को हम देखें तो दो विषय एक ही साथ हैं। एक है— "लोक प्रतिनिधित्व (संशोधन) अध्यादेश—1992, जिस पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं और एक विषय तुरन्त इसके बाद है—लोक प्रतिनिधित्व (संशोधन) अधिनियम—1992, अगर हम व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से देखें तो यह दोनों विषय एक दूसरे से संबंधित हैं।

Madam, may I request you to stop those Members from talking?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Hon. Members, please be silent.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: I hope you will not cut my time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): No. Hon. Members may we have order, please?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: This has become a Tamil Nadu Assembly. Fortunately you are sitting in the chair; otherwise, there would have been more problem from this side.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दोनों विषय एक दूसरे सम्बन्धित हैं और इनमें जो विभिन्नता है वह केवल तकनीकी है। यह जो लोक प्रतिनिधित्व (संशोधन) अध्यादेश-1992 है, यह भी तो एक संशोधन ही है 1951 के अधिनियम में। लेकिन समय की अनिवार्यता को देख करके ही यह सदन चाहता था, राष्ट्र चाहता था कि पंजाब में चुनाव हों और वहां पर जो भी इंडिपेंडेंट उम्मीदवार थे उनकी हत्याओं की कड़ी प्रारम्भ हो गयी थी। तो चुनाव कहीं टल न जायें, इस अनिवार्यता को देखते हुये यह अध्यादेश जारी किया गया था, वह औचित्यपूर्ण था। लेकिन महोदया, मैं

[श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम]

जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस तरह का संशोधन अध्यादेश यह अनूठा अकेला ही था अनेकों अधिनियमों में यहां तक कि भारत की संविधान में, कानूनों में और समय-समय पर संशोधन होते रहे है। समय और परिस्थिति को देखते हुये कानूनों में संशोधन अनिवार्य हो सकते हैं, लेकिन उनकी संख्या और गति में जो बढ़ोत्तरी है, यह अच्छा नहीं है। मंशा हम सबको मालूम होती है। यह जो लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम-1951 है, इसके बारे में लम्बे समय से चर्चा होती रही है और जब-जब चुनाव आये हैं, संशोधन आये हैं और सुझाव भी आये हैं, तो फिर सरकार के सामने क्या परेशानी रही कि एक अपने में पूर्ण अधिनियम (संशोधित) जो सरकार प्रस्तुत कर देती और जिसमें सभी सुझावों का समावेश हो जाता। यह सदन का समय क्यों बरबाद किया जा रहा है और इन अध्यादेशों की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ती है? तो महोदया, मैं कुछ सुझाव देकर के विनम्र शब्दों में यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यद्यपि यह अध्यादेश कुछ औचित्यपूर्ण था, लेकिन आज फिर जब एक विधेयक लाया जा रहा है तो क्या इस अध्यादेश और जो अन्य सुझाव हैं, सब का इस अधिनियम में समावेश है? यदि समावेश है तो उसका औचित्य सही है और अगर नहीं हैं तो वह औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं है? मैं चार-पांच सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।

महोदया, यह जो आजाद उम्मीदवार खड़े हो जाते हैं, प्रायः न उनकी कोई सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि होती है, न राजनीतिक पृष्ठभूमि होती है, न उनके पास चुनाव सामग्री और साधन होते हैं, केवल सस्ती लोकप्रियता हासिल करने के लिये वे चुनाव में खड़े हो जाते हैं। कभी-कभी ब्लेकमेलिंग के लिये भी खड़े हो जाते हैं और कभी-कभी राजनीतिक दल भी अपने स्वार्थों के लिये खड़े कर देते हैं। जब से अपराधियों का राजनीति में प्रवेश हुआ है हमारे इन साथियों द्वारा किया गया है जो उधर बैठे हैं, तब से ऐसे उम्मीदवारों के खड़े होने की संख्या और बढ़ गई है और उनकी हत्याएं भी ज्यादा होने लगी हैं। इसलिए यह आर्डिनेंस उस हैसियत से तो बिल्कुल सही है कि आजाद उम्मीदवार की मृत्यु / हत्या पर चुनाव स्थगन प्रिवैंट किया जाए लेकिन में कुछ संशोधन और भी देना चाहता हूं।

महोदया, आज बहुत से ऐसे गरीब, शोषित, दलित पीड़ित और दूर-दराज रहने वाले लोग हैं जिनके नाम मतदाता सूची में नहीं हैं। महोदया, हर गांव में एक कुटुंब रजिस्टर होता है। उस कुटुंब रजिस्टर को पूरा करके, उसका वैरिफिकेशन करके उसके आधार पर मतदाता सूचियां तैयार की जाए, यह मेरा सुझाव है। इसके अलावा मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि केवल राजनीतिक दलों के ही पोलिंग एजेंट पोलिंग स्टेशन पर एलाऊ किए जाएं यह देखने के लिए कि अधिकारी और कर्मचारी ठीक तरह से काम कर रहे हैं या नहीं ताकि बाद में उनके ऊपर आरोप न लगें।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वाहनों की जो भागदौड़ चुनाव के दिन होती है, जिसमें बहुत से अपराधिक अतत्व बूथ कैप्चरिंग के लिए चले जाते हैं, उसे रोकना चाहिए और केवल उम्मीदवार का वाहन ही उस क्षेत्र में एलाऊ किया जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा कोई और वाहन एलाऊ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए ताकि उनको बूथ कैप्चरिंग का अवसर न मिल सके। इससे अच्छी तरह से मतदान भी हो सकेगा।

महोदया, अंतिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि चुनावों को सस्ता बनाने के लिए प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। यह जो अंधाधुंध पैसा खर्च होता है और बहुत से लोक ब्लैक मनी का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और इन झंडों, बैनरों, पोस्टरों में पैसा बरबाद होकर मिट्टी में मिल जाता है और निर्माण के काम में नहीं आता। इसी तरह वह डीजल और पेट्रोल, जो हमारी मशीनों और कल-कारखानों में काम आना चाहिए, वह पानी की तरह चुनावों में बह जाता है, इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार को चुनाव की व्यवस्था स्वयं करनी चाहिए और पार्टियों से पैसा ले लेना चाहिए। जितना भी खर्चा हो, मंच का, संचालन का, मंच को बनाने का, बैनर, पैम्पलेट, पोस्टर्स आदि तैयार करने का, वह पैसा इच्छुक पार्टियों से ले लेना चाहिए जो अपने मैनीफैस्टों के मुख्य बिंदुओं को हाइलाइट करना चाहती हैं। यह व्यवस्था करके चुनावों को कम खर्चे का बनाना चाहिए ताकि वह पैसा बचकर राष्ट्र के निर्माण पर खर्च हो। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो अध्यादेश के जरिए कानून बनाया गया है और इसके बारे में डा० जे०के० जैन ने अपना जो संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि ऐसी स्थितियां नहीं थी कि अध्यादेश लाया जाता। महोदया, 21 दिसंबर, 1991 को पिछली संसद का सत्र समाप्त हुआ और यह अध्यादेश उसके बाद जनवरी, 1992 में लाया गया। मंत्री जी ने जो अपना विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके उद्देश्यों और कारणों में उन्होंने खुद स्वीकार किया है कि—

> "In 1985, when elections were due to be held in Punjab, such an amendment was carried out through an Ordinance which was, however, subsequently allowed to lapse. This question was also examined by the Electoral Reforms committee set up in 1990 under the Chairmanship of the then Minister of Law and Justice. The Committee recommended substitution of section 52 and a

provision to this effect had been included in Representation of the People (amendment) Bill, 1990, which is pending in the Rajya Sabha."

तो मेरा तर्क यह है कि अध्यादेश के जरिए जब कानून लाया जाता है तो संसद के जो सदस्य हैं, उनके जो विचार हैं, वे सरकार को नहीं मिल पाते हैं। महोदया, इस संबंध में राज्यसभा में 70वां संविधान संशोधन विधेयक विचाराधीन भी था, उस समय इसे नहीं लाया जाना चाहिए था। अच्छा यह होता कि पिछले सत्र में जो 21 दिसंबर, 1991 को समाप्त हुआ, उसी समय यह विधेयक लाया जाता और उसे संसद से पारित कराया जाता।

श्री मावलंकर इस देश की पहली लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष थे और उन्होंने 25 नवंबर, 1950 को अध्यादेशों के संबंध में श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू को एक पत्र लिखा था, जिसकी मैं केवल दो पंक्तियां उद्धृत करना चाहूंगा—

"The procedure of the promulgation of Ordinances is inherently undemocratic....The House carries a sense of being ignored."

इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा इस सरकार से कि जो तीन विधेयक इस समय लंबित हैं राज्यसभा के सामने, उन्हें निपटाया जाय। जिस तरह से पहला अध्यादेश लैप्स कर गया तो इस अध्यादेश को भी आप लैप्स कर जाने दीजिए। उससे कोई नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है। पंजाब के चुनाव का आपने जिक्र किया था। पंजाब का चुनाव हो चुका है और आपके सामने एक उदाहरण भी हैं जिसको आपने स्वयं लिखा है उद्देश्यों और कारणों में तो इस अध्यादेश को आप लैप्स हो जाने दीजिए और जो तीन संशोधन विधेयक यहां पर विचाराधीन हैं, उनको आप जल्दी से जल्दी संसद द्वारा पारित करा दीजिए।

दूसरा, मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि एंटी डिफैक्शन लॉ के संबंध में जब राजीव गांधी इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री थे 1985 में तो संविधान की 10वीं अनुसूची में उन्होंने संशोधन किया और दल-बदल कानून लाए। वह अच्छा कदम था लेकिन अब 5-7 वर्ष बाद उस दल-बदल कानून की खराबियां लोगों के सामने आई हैं। अब यह देखने में आया है कि जो विधानसभा के अध्यक्ष हैं या विधान परिषद के अध्यक्ष हैं, और जो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय हैं, उनके बीच में टकराव की स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है । तो मेरा सुझाव यह है कि बहुत जल्दी सरकार को एंटी डिफैक्शन लॉ के संबंध में विचार करना चाहिए और व्यापक संशोधन लाना चाहिए।

महोदया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी 12 नवंबर, 1991 को एंटी डिफैक्शन लॉ पर अपना एक फैसला दिया था और वह फैसला यह था कि—

"that the decisions of the Presiding Officers under the law could be subjected to judicial review and would not be final under law."

इस पर मेरा सवाल भी था 26 नवंबर, 1991 को और माननीय विधि मंत्री जी ने यह जवाब दिया था कि—

"The copy of the judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on the anti-defection law is being made available to us in a couple of days. It requires detailed examination for any reaction thereto."

तो मैं चाहूंगा कि जब मंत्री जी उत्तर दें तो उसका भी उत्तर दें क्योंकि यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट हुआ है 12 नवंबर, 1991 को। अब तक आपने इस पर कानूनी विशेषज्ञों की राय ले ली होगी। इसलिए मंत्री जी बताएं कि वे एंटी डिफैक्शन लॉ के संबंध में क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

महोदया, संविधान में बहुसदस्यीय चुनाव आयोग की व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन यह मैनडेटरी नहीं है। यह सरकार की इच्छा पर है कि वह चुनाव आयोग में कितने सदस्य रखे। अभी तक बराबर थोड़े समय की छोड़कर एक सदस्यीय चुनाव आयोग रहा है और वर्तमान चुनाव आयोग को लेकर बहुत कंट्रोवर्सी हुई और यहां तक कि संवैधानिक अनुच्छेद का सांसदों ने इस्तेमाल किया और अध्यक्ष महोदय के समक्ष एक महाभियोग प्रस्तुत किया है। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है, दुःखद है लेकिन सांसदों ने तो अपने अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल किया है। अगर एक व्यक्ति के हाथ में इतने अधिकार न दिए जाते तो शायद इस स्थिति से बचा जा सकता था।

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि बहुसदस्यीय चुनाव आयोग बनाया जाए और जो दिनेश गोस्वामी कमेटी ने इस संबंध में अपनी संस्तुतियां दी हैं, उन पर विचार किया जाए। महोदया, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि 6-6 महीने हो जाते हैं और विधानसभा के, लोकसभा के चुनाव रुके रहते हैं, वे सीटें भरी नहीं जाती हैं जिससे वहां की जनता अपने प्रतिनिधियों से वंचित रह जाती है। इस समय भी पचासों सीटें खाली हैं, मैं उनके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस तरह का प्रावधान होना चाहिए कि जिस दिन सीट खाली विधानसभा की या लोकसभा की, उसके 6 महीने के अंदर चुनाव अनिवार्य रूप से करा दिया जाना चाहिए।

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

महोदया, 1976 में जो एक कानून पारित किया गया था उसमें इस बात का प्रावधान था कि जब जनगणना हो जाएगी उसके बाद ही डिलिमिटेशन हो सकता है। उसके संबंध में दिनेश गोस्वामी कमेटी ने जो सुझाव दे रखे हैं, उस पर सरकार को तुरंत ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब मैं अपनी बात को ज्यादा आगे न बढ़ाते हुए कहूंगा कि इलेक्शन कमीशन ने जो रिकमेंडेशंस दी हैं, उन पर कोई मतभेद नहीं है और दिनेश गोस्वामी कमेटी की जो रिकमेंडेशस हैं और जो तीनों विधेयक यहां विचाराधीन हैं, उनको सरकार को तुरंत पारित कराना चाहिए। जो चुनाव आयोग की 19-20 रिकमेंडेशंस हैं, उनमें से मैं केवल 5-7 का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा—

> "Introduction of multi-purpose photo-identity cards to voters;
>
> Amendment in the ceiling on election expenses;
>
> Delimitation of constituencies and rotation of reserved seats...."

Introduction of electronic voting machines, speedy disposal of election petitions; ऐसे ऐसे उदाहरण है कि लोक सभा का सारा कार्यकाल समाप्त हो जाता है उसके बाद भी इलेक्शन पेटीशन का फैसला नहीं हो पाता।

State funding of elections; ban on candidates contesting from more than two constituencies; separate electoral machinery under the control of Election Commission; यह बहुत आवश्यक है। इलेक्शन कमीशन पर बार-बार जोर दे रहे हैं। इस पर सरकार को कदम उठाना चाहिए। दूसरे जो दिनेश गोस्वामी कमेटी ने रिकमेंडेशन दी थी वे विचाराधीन हैं लेकिन जो खास-खास रिक्मेंडीशंस हैं उन्हें बता रहा हूं:

Election Commission to be 3-member body; appointment of Chief Election Commissioner to be in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and Leader of the Opposition; the Chief Election Commissioner to be consulted for appointment of other members; a fresh delimitation....; introduction of multi-purpose photo identity cards; no individual to be allowed to contest from more than two constituencies; use of electronic voting machines; State funding; disqualification under Anti-Defection law to be restricted to voluntary resignation and voting or abstension against party whip only in the case of vote of confidence, money bill or vote on Thanks to the President or Governor, to decide the issue of disqualification after obtaining Election Commission's opinion; constitution of an expert committee to go further into the question of change of present electoral system; a Standing Committee of Parliament to go into all electoral matters.

मै अंत मे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जिन बिंदुओ की ओर मैंने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है उनको अपने उत्तर में जरूर स्पष्ट करें। लेकिन सारा देश चाहता है कि चुनाव निष्पक्ष हो और चुनाव में जो कालेधन का प्रयोग होता है, मसलपावर का प्रयोग होता है वह रूके अच्छे उम्मीदवार लोक सभा में और विधान सभा में पहुंचें। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपकी सरकार भी सब के परामर्श से काम करना चाहती है और स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार करती है। मैं सिर्फ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बहुत जल्दी एक व्यापक चुनाव संशोधन कानून लाया जाए जिसमें इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Shri jagjit Singh Aurora, not here; Dr. Subramanian Swamy, not here; Shri Salaria, not here. Prof. Bhattacharya.

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): All the three are absent, minus Dr. Swamy. But anyway, it would not be possible for me to take all the time. I do not have the legal acumen, so to say, as Madam Vice-Chairman has.

I think the object of this Bill is very limited in the sense that election would not be countermanded in case of death of an independent candidate. And this has been explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Why this device is sought to be included should have been explained when the Ordinance was promulgated. It seems to be very unfair and heartless, so to say. It provides that independents, those not belonging to a recognised political party should not have the benefit of countermanding the elections. So far as the life of a person is concerned, all men are equal; in our country at the same time, all men are not equal also. Men are born free everywhere. We also know that in our country, category of 'independent' in the parliamentary field is not altogether absent.

3.00 P.M.

Here, I would seek the support of Prof. Swell. In the North-East, this

particular phenomenon is not as insignificant as, say, in West Bengal. Even in a State like West Bengal, independents are not altogether absent. If a census is taken of all our legislators, it would be seen that independents are quite a good number. But that apart, even if it had not been so, the question is whether, out of fear of terrorism, out of our inability to protect the citizens against terrorists, it is proper on our part to curtail the right of an individual citizen, in the name of non-seriousness of independent candidates. Even recognised parties sometimes contest non-seriously. Instances are not wanting. Therefore, I consider that, under the exigencies of circumstances, something is sought to be done which militates against our democratic rights and against our human understanding. Thank you.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR (Nominated): Madam Vice-Chairman, as you know, we have different categroies of political parties, registered. Now, what is suggested by this amendment is that these facilities would be given only to the recognised political parties. But there are various categories of political parties which are unrecognised, unregistered. My query is, if we are not going to give protection to unrecognised, unregistered, political parties, what is the necessity of having these organisations or these groups registered with the Election Commission? May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to suitably amend this provision, of giving protection only to the recognised political parties?

The second objection which I have is, you want to countermand the election on the death of an independent candidate. Do you want to change the system? By bringing in this amendment, you are asking the people, the voters, to vote for a party and not for a candidate. Under the system that we are following till now, under the democratic system that we are following till now, we have given importance to candidates rather than to parties. But through this amendment, the importance given to individuals, the paramount importance given to individuals in our democracy, is being shifted to parties. If this is what we want to do, may I know from the hon. Minister whether they are going to bring forward an amendment, whether they are going to change the system whereby there will be no candidates, there will be no constituencies for different candidates? Are you going to have a system under which you will ask the voters to vote for a party and then the party will decide who should be nominated to Parliament? If this is the mischief that is being sought to be done by this amendment, it is better, in the interest of the people, that you go and tell them straightaway that you are changing the electoral system.

Madam, think of the situation in which we are bringing forward this amendment, when we are talking of terrorism, we are saying that there are disturbed areas. I know, there are areas that are disturbed but even in this democratic system, even in this Peoples Representation Act and in the other Acts we have the mechanism through which we can overcome this. We can overcome this. In case of Punjab we have already overcome this. When we have already the mechanism in which we can overcome the difficulties faced due to terroism, faced due to disruptions, I do not think why we should generalise it and bring terrorism in those areas in which terrorists are not in existence, or bring disturbance in those areas in which distrubance is not there. I think this was one method in which we could control or the masses could have control over the Government, in which they will have to see that the law and order in the State remains, and it was the bounden duty of the Government during the elections to see that not a single candidate lost his life due to difference or due to any other opinion which they might held. By bringing in this legislation and this amendment, we are, in fact, suggesting to the masses that even if an independent candidate is dead we do not bother. Or, I know in certain places, in certain areas there are some persons who are influential. They might not be in a position to win on their own. But throughout the area, throughout the region they have their own sphere of influence. If they have their own sphere of influence and we are just going to neglect them and say, we are not going to afford you protection, what we are doing

[Shri Prakash Yashwant Ambedker] is, we are eliminating one kind of opposition that exists in this democratic system.

Madam, there are many mischiefs which are being brought by this amendment. What I am suggesting to the hon. Minister is, these amendments will not remedy the malady that has already been set into the system. If systems are to be created, if the systems are to be remedied, they have to be replaced, we have to bring in a comprehensive system. What I am suggesting to the hon. Minister is that even in case of reserve seats proper candidates are not elected because it is the general voter who controls the reserve seats. It has become a pattern that the persons elected from the reserve seats are not effective. This is the system which has developed its own mechanism defeating the purpose for which it was there.

May I request the hon. Minister, instead of coming forward with piecemeal legislations and amendments, he could come out with a comprehensive Bill? That will definitely bring about change and confidence in the masses.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN (Madhya Pradesh): Madam, there are two motions before the House. One is my Resolution for disapproval of the Ordinance promulgated by the Government, and the other is the Bill moved by the hon. Minister to make it into a law, make it into an Act.

While introducing my Resolution I made certain points. Everyone, most of the people who spoke in this House, Madam, belonging to all political parties, including the hon. Minister, supported all the points, what I have said. The truth is that there is no contradiction between the contents of my Resolution and those of the Minister's Bill. Every Member, almost every Member, who spoke in this House said the same thing that while they agreed with the content of the amendment which was a step towards electoral reforms, they objected to the manner in which the Government was dealing with the very important subject of electoral reforms. I was sitting here throughout the debate, and so was the hon. Minister. If we see the whole thing that has been said, almost everyone mentioned the same point, everyone said that all the parties agreed with the need for electoral reforms. Nobody said that electoral reforms were not needed in our democracy at this juncture. Everyone said that instead of this piecemeal effort, we should undertake a comprehensive, consolidated exercise and introduce a comprehensive Bill before this House of Parliament to undertake the important subject of electoral reforms.

It was also said by everybody that there should be a time-bound programme. What I had said was exactly repeated by the hon. Minister, that the committee constituted in 1990 under the leadership of late Shri Dinesh Goswami, which was a follow-up of an all-party meeting convened by the Prime Minister, had given a report, and out of that report three Bills are still pending before this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : Please have some order in the House when a Member is speaking. I request Members kindly to keep silent. May we have some order when he is speaking, Please?

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN : Thank you, Madam.

So, everyone said that all the three Bills pending in the House, the Government should have taken up first and that there should be a comprehensive amendment to our Constitution, an amendment which would improve the process of our election so that elections in our country would be free, they would be fair and the process would be liberated, would be free from the influence of money power, muscle power and all corrupt practices. This is the general consensus of the debate. In view of this, it is a very unique and beautiful situation when the Government and all Opposition parties, everybody agreed to what should happen.

My only question is this. Madam, through you I want to ask the leadership of the Government and the hon. Minister : when there is a unanimity in this House on the point, why is there delay? Is the hon. Minister in a position today to tell this House by what date, by what year, by what month he will be able to give effect to the will of the nation which has been expressed through this forum of Parliament, through various speakers who spoke on this subject? That is all, Madam.

Before I conclude, only I want to make a small observation. Some of my hon.

colleagues have spoken about the desirability of having electronic machines. We are not opposed to any modernisation process. But I am pained to point out that even in this august House, even in these Houses of Parliament, in Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, the electronic machines do not function. If the electronic machines cannot be put in order by this Government, can we trust this Government to run the electronic machines in the villages of India which are so many and when the election booths are so many?

I would also like to make a request to the hon. Minister that when he replies to the debate, he should let us know why such a thing happens.

Yesterday's news headlines of what happened in Lok Sabha and how the division of votes in the Lok Sabha came about and today's headlines are two different things. The people will lose their faith in democracy if a small electoral college of 500 or so cannot be computed by an electronic machine. It shows the failure of the Government to respect the electoral process and to compute even the opinion of the House, our highest forum, the forum of Parliament. I am not blaming him. I just want to make him realise the onerous responsibility that the Government has towards democraccy. If the very process of enlisting votes and elections cannot be conducted in a free and fair manner and in a manner which is not only free and fair, but also looks free and fair, then the whole process of our talk and debate is negated. With this kind of a remark I would request the hon. Minister that he must tell us by what date and by what month of the year the electoral reforms, which are so sacrosanct for the democratic process, would be undertaken by him.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): About eleven hon. Members have taken part in the debate and have given valuable suggestions on the electoral reforms. The Bill that is before the House is only on one point i.e. countermanding of elections should not be there if an independent candidate dies. But taking this opportunity almost all the Members have expressed their views on the need for electoral reforms at an early date.

As far as this Bill is concerned, I don't think there will be any objection from any Member. Even the hon. Member who moved this statutory Resolution, said it the Government assures that it is going to bring in a comprehensive electoral reforms Bill as early as possible, he has no objection to this. This Ordinance had to be issued because of the experience in Parliament and Assembly elections in various States, particularly in the State of Punjab. During the last Punjab elections a number of candidates, particularly independent candidates were killed and that has made the Government think seriously what it should do. Election in thirteen Parliamentary constituencies, including the ones in Punjab, were countermanded. Elections in twentytwo Assembly constituencies in the whole of the country, including nine in Punjab, had to be countermanded. So, this high incidence of deaths has made the Government think and come forward with an ordinacne which will enable the elections to go on in spite of deaths of independent candidates. The effect of it you have seen in Punjab. This time the incidence of deaths was not so high. We were able to conduct the election and the Government elected by the people of Punjab was restored after a long time. I hope the House will agree unanimously as far as this part of it is concerned.

About the electoral reforms, the Government is also more serious. We have been making a lot of efforts. I will come forward with some of the suggestions later, but as the hon. Member, Dr. Jain, has said a lot of effort has gone into this thinking about the electoral reforms.

The Prime Minister called a meeting of the leaders long back and later on, late Shri Dinesh Goswami, who was the Minister of Law-unfortunately he is not here with us had constituted a Committee under his Chairmanship and made a deep study and had come forward with two or three Bills.

[Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy]

Three Bills are also pending in the Parliament. We could not proceed with them for we thought we should not go again in a piecemeal way. We thought we will come forward before Parliament with a consolidated Bill. That is why with the experience that we have had in the Parliamentary and subsequently held Assembly elections, we thought we should come forward not only with these recommendations but also some of the ideas that have come after the allied experiences and we thought we should come with a consolidated Bill. Four Bills are pending before the House. One is passed and the other three are pending.

Regarding delimitation of the constituencies, we have introduced a Bill recently. The Bill that was introduced earlier was based on the 1981 census. Now the 1991 census is over. We thought we should take advantage of that and go in for delimitation of the constituencies. One of the suggestions that have been made by the Members was that the Scheduled Caste constituencies should be rotated. This is also under the consideration of the Government.

About the appointment of Election Commissioner and other things, the Government is of the opinion that we should take up these things along with other suggestions. Only after that and after consulting the Opposition leaders, the Government will take a decision and we will come forward with a consolidated Bill. This process we have already started. We were waiting for the recommendations on the electoral reforms from the Election Commission. We have received them only recently. We are trying to produce a paper and consult various political parties. We expect to complete this consultation process before the Parliament session ends in May, 1992. If possible we will try to bring forward the Bill during this session itself; otherwise in the next session of Parliament we will bring a consolidated electoral reforms Bill before this House.

Shri Dinesh Goswami's suggestions have been taken into consideration. The Committee headed by him has done a good job. That is why, he had introduced four Bills. The most important of them is the multipurpose photo-identity cards. Non-serious candidates have to be avoided. How to avoid booth-capturing? All these points are enaging the attention of the Government.

In the recent elections we have seen that there was a need not only for the security of the independent candidates but also for the security of political party candidates. A number of candidates have filed their nominations. I have seen in one constituency, there were about 20 independent candidates. Accompanying 20 independent candidates were security personnel totalling 80, at the rate of one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and two Constables. Twenty candidates and eighty police personnel accompanying them looked like an Army marching. What kind of an impression it will create on the voter? So we should seriously think of avoiding these independent candidates. That is also a very, very important point. We have a number of suggestions to this effect.

Some Hon. Members have suggested that the deposit money may be raised. Raising the deposit money alone will not solve the problem. They also suggested that there must be ten elected proposers for any candidate so that it will not be easy for these non-serious independent candidates to come forward if that type of conditions are there. If they have any other suggestions on this point, we are prepared to consider them.

So far as the electronic voting machine is concerned, this process has already started. Mr. Jain is not here.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: I am here.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: It was experimented at a number of places in the country. The experiments proved that it was successful. There won't be any failure. Even in the Lok Sabha the other day, the electronic voting machine did not fail. Because of the bright lights switched on for the purpose of T.V. we could not see the green lights properly. However, red lights were visible. Later on when the lights were switched off.....

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: If the machines did not fail, was it a deliberate disinformation to the press?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: That was a wrong impression. Because of the bright lights, we could not see the green lights. As far as the electronic voting machines are concerned, they have been experimented and they are very successful. For that we need not come to you. Only rules will have to be made under the Act and we are going to do it very soon. For the next elections, it will be there all over the country. You need not have any doubts. It is a very perfect system. It has been invented and manufactured by our own Government companies. It will really be helpful in preventing booth-capturing and in quick voting.

All the recommendations of the Committee have been taken into consideration. We are going to come forward with a comprehensive legislation after consulting all the political parties. The consultation will take place during the course of April and we will try to bring the Bill as early as possible.

As far as the suggestions of hon. Members are concerned, most of the suggestions are confined to electoral reforms and most of them are answered. There should not be any difficulty in passing this Bill. Again I assure the House that a consolidated Bill will be brought after considering all the ideas, the ideas formulated by the previous Committee, the suggestions given by the Election Commission to the Government and the ideas of the various committees that have gone into these things, thoroughly. This Bill will be helpful in having fair elections in the country. I hope the House will pass this Bill unanimously.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I shall first put the resolution moved by Dr. J.K. Jain to vote.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: May I request the hon. Member to withdraw his resolution?

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: In view of the advice given by the hon. Minister and as an expression of my respect to him, I withdraw my resolution.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I shall now put the motion moved by the hon. Minister to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय: यह बिना संशोधन के भी संवैधानिक जो प्रावधान है कि जो वर्तमान चुनाव आयोग है इसको मल्टी मैम्बर किया जा सकता है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का इरादा वर्तमान संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में जो वर्तमान चुनाव आयोग है इसको मल्टी मैम्बर कमीशन करने का इरादा है? इस काम को आप बगैर संवैधानिक संशोधन के कर सकते हैं और पूर्व में हो भी चुका है।

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: This suggestion will also be considered along with the other suggestions. I will put this also before all the parties and if we all agree ....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: That is not my question. My question is ....(*Interruptions*). Does the present Government have any idea of making the existent single-member Commission a multi-member Commission?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: We are seriously thinking of it. We have not yet come to any decision.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Madam, there is.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please be brief.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR:.....a mention of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968. As I have said, it defines political parties, recognised parties. May I know from the hon. Minister this? Unrecognised, unregistered political parties or unrecognised, registerd

[Shri Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar] political parties are two categories which have been left out.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: They are not recognised political parties.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: But they are registered with the Election Commission.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Yes. But this Bill does not apply to them.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: I hope the Minister will consider it.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Yes, that will be considered.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, this Bill is brought as a piecemeal legislation the purpose of which is already over. I mean the elections in Punjab are over. Now, a comprehensive Bill should have been brought before the House. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): He has already said that.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO: A comprehensive legislation should have been brought before the House so that we can consider all aspects....(*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): He said that he will bring it in Lok Sabha. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO: I am opposing this Bill becuase of that reason. A comprehensive Bill should have been brought before the House and there was enough time to consider all these things. In fact, they have not applied their mind seriously in bringing forward this Bill.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Madam Deputy Chairman, I do not know whether the hon. Member has seriously thought of what he is saying. We have given very serious thought to it. We are very anxious to bring the Bill before the House as early as possible. But the experiences of the Election Commission from the last Parliamentary elections and the Assembly elections were awaited. We were waiting for these suggestions. They have come only ten days back. A number of ideas from various political parties are also there; a number of Committees have gone into this. We are studying all these things and we will try to bring a Bill before the Parliament as early as possible. First of all, we want to evolve a consensus on this. We want to consult all the political parties and later on, we will bring a Bill before the House. I hope to finish these consultations before the present Budget Session ends and if possible, towards the end of this Session or during the next Session, the Bill will be brought before the House. I hope, the hon. Member will support this view.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Now the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Madam, I beg to move: That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS), 1992-93

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन): श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी देवी।

श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदया, मैं रेलवे बजट 1992-93....

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन): सॉरी, आप कमला सिन्हा जी के बाद बोलिएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): You speak after Shrimati Kamla Sinha.

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA (Bihar): Madam Vice-Chairman, I rise to speak on the Railway Budget which has been presented by the hon. Minister before this House. Madam, when this new Government came into power last year, it placed before the country a new economic policy, a new industrial policy and in keeping with that new economic policy and new industrial policy, the Railway Minister, last year presented a Railway Budget in which he had said that he will bring about new structural changes. Now, in keeping with